

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

The inventive probe has a probe tube and a guide stylet. The probe tube has a flexible, easily deformable wall and a tip which produces an opaque shadow, with one or several conduits for the flow-through of the X-ray contrast medium. The probe tube is introduced either through the esophagus into the stomach. Once the tip has arrived there, the physician attempts to find the pylorus with the probe tip by means of X-ray control and insert the probe therein. The invention features an elastic-walled probe tube with a soft tip area, such that it substantially adapts itself to the curvature of the tip area of the guide stylet and is not capable of counteracting the curvature of the tip area or straightening it. The tip of this guide stylet is sufficiently rigid that, when inserted into the probe tube as far as the tip of the latter, it forces its own shape on the probe tip, which makes it easier for the physician to find the way into and through the pylorus with this curved tip.

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